

ABSTRACT

A method of transferring a mutation into the base sequence of a target nucleic acid characterized by comprising the step of preparing a DNA having a reversed repetitive sequence wherein the base sequence of the DNA having the reversed repetitive sequence is homologous with the target nucleic acid and has a base sequence containing the mutation to be transferred into the target nucleic acid, and the step of transferring the DNA having the reversed repetitive sequence into cells; and a kit for the method.